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It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes,
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FALL OF BAGDAD.

DELIGHT IN PARIS.

Paris, March 12.
There is a great delight over the
fall of Bagdad. Experts assert that
there is reason to believe that
General Maude organised the ad-
vance and disposed his forces of men
and material in such a manner as
not to be at the mercy of the enemy
in the event of a counter-movement.

**NO MENTION OF BAGDAD IN
TURKISH COMMUNIQUE.**

London, March 12.
Today's Turkish official com-
munique does not mention Bagdad.

**TURKISH ADMISSION OF RETREAT
FOR MILITARY REASONS.**

Amsterdam, March 12.
In the Turkish Chamber, Enver
Pasha admitted that the Turks had
retired in Mesopotamia and Persia
for military reasons.

**GENERAL SMUTS REACHES
ENGLAND.**

London, March 12.
General Smuts, who is to repre-
sent South Africa in the Imperial
War Conference, has arrived.

COUNT BERNSTORFF.

Christiania, March 12.
Count Bernstorff has left for
Copenhagen.

**THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION
REPORT.**

London, March 12.
In the House of Commons, replying
to Mr. Asquith, the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar
Law, said that the Dardanelles Com-
mission do not recommend the publica-
tion of the evidence because the parts
dealing with Naval and Military con-
siderations or the relationship of the
Allies cannot be published without
serious detriment to public interests.
Therefore the Government is not pre-
pared to publish it.

Sir Stephen Collins, Liberal mem-
ber for Lambeth, asked whether
it would not have been better if the
report had not been published.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Govern-
ment was bound to publish it in con-
sequence of the fact that the Commis-
sion was appointed by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Churchill: Who is responsible
for the excursions?

Mr. Bonar Law: The Foreign Office,
the Admiralty and the War Office made
the excursions, and the Cabinet hold
themselves responsible.

NEW INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

**GOVERNMENT STAND BY
THEIR ACTION.**

London, March 12.
Replying to the Lancashire cotton
trade deputation which is demanding
the withdrawal of the New Indian
import duty on cotton goods, or a
corresponding countervailing excise
duty, the Rt. Hon. Austin Chamber-
lain, Secretary of State for India, said
that it was not practical politics to raise
the excise as not a single member of the
Legislative Council of India would vote
for it. He said that the Government
stood by their action which, it is con-
sidered, accorded with Imperial interests and
a spirit of justice.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, March 12.
A French communique reports:
An enemy surprise attack in the
region of Paisy, between Soissons
and Rheims, was completely re-
pulsed. The enemy sustained losses
and left prisoners in our hands.
We further progressed by means
of hand grenades toward Maisons-de-
Champagne.
We successfully raided German
trenches north of Suesprey on the
Woeyre.

**INCREASED ARTILLERY AND
AVIATION ACTIVITY.**

**ESPECIALLY VIOLENT FIRING
IN ANCRE REGION.**

London, March 12.
A Berlin communique states: The
clear visibility is responsible for in-
creased long-range artillery and aviation
activity on the Western front.

Firing is especially violent in the
Ancre region between Bucquoy and Le
Transloy.
South of Ripont we repulsed a French
attack.

As a result of attacks by our aviators
the enemy lost 16 aeroplanes and two
captive balloons.

**THE POTATO SUPPLY IN GREAT
BRITAIN.**

London, March 12.
Replying to a question in the House
of Commons, Mr. Bathurst stated that
it was not proposed to ration potatoes.

(Continued on Page 5.)

ALLIES' SPRING DRIVE.

**GERMANY PREPARING TO FIGHT
FOR HER LIFE.**

New York, Jan. 14.
Mr. Karl von Wiegand, who is now
here, has left the New York "World"
and entered Mr. Hearst's employment.
His first article for the New York
"American" which appears to-day,
says:
"Germany is preparing for the
spring drive. Every bone and sinew is
being strained for preparation on a scale
hitherto unapproached.
A subterranean wall is being con-
structed along the whole front. The
new lines in the west front, are so far
apart now that they are beyond the
range of the heaviest guns. Some of the
barbed wire entanglements are 400 feet
deep.
The whole slogan of Germany is
"Hold the west front." It is expected
that the Allies will be unsuccessful in
their attack. Then the war will end."

THE FINAL EFFORT.

GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS.

London, Feb. 10th.—News of German
preparations on land is the same from
whatever source it comes. Every writer
seems convinced that the enemy is about
to throw all his strength into the final
effort. His new formations are said to
be such as he cannot hope to maintain.
Nothing is being kept back because if
this effort leads to victory, main-
tenance will be required; if it fails all is
lost.
The correspondent of the American
United Press who left Berlin with Mr.
Gerard wires that Germany's effort this
year will exceed any of the past, because
it is their final one. Germany is stronger
militarily than she has ever been since
the war began. That it is "win or lose
in 1917" is the general opinion. The
Germans believe that they will win.

United Serdang report to August
31, states that the crop was 3,028,734 lbs.,
realising 2s. 6d. per lb., and all in
cost 1s. 9d. per lb. The profit is
£12,000, and £11,000 is carried forward,
and £40,000 transferred from excess
profits reserve, making £235,947. Final
dividend is 10 per cent, making 45 per
cent. for the year, leaving £102,947
subject to excess profits duty (estimated
at £104,000).

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

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\$17.00 to all Coast Ports.

6, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

G. A. DREAPER.
SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M. on the 20th March, 1917, from persons desirous of supplying BERRY, MUTTON, FOWLS, EGGS, BACON, CURED, BUTTER, COOKING OIL, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

SEALED TENDERS will also be received for Coal (Avalanche and Yubari). Detailed forms of Tender and particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General,
R. N. HOSPITAL, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917. 1571

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Water Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1553

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$250 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1532

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary at Noon, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1539

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 30th March both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1535

SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIA HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Cavia Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1027

INTIMATIONS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

STENO-TYPIST for Shipping Office.
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C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, March 10, 1917. 1538

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALL outgoing and incoming steamers and steam-launches are hereby warned that when passing Holts Wharves which are under construction with divers working, that they must not pass within a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917. 1572

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917 the HOURS for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1552

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

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CAPITAL \$50,000,000.
In shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA & CHINA, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

7044 Kathleen Mavourneeh Quartette (Eileen Alannah)

7039 Killarney (The Old Rustic Bridge)

7125 I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight (Excelsior)

7041 Mary of Argyle Tenor (Mary)

7071 The Irish Emigrant (Astoria)

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THE CREDIT SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EXPLANATION BY SIR E. H. HOLDEN.

At the general meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., held on 25th Jan. at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir Edward H. Holden, Bart., who presided, gave in the course of his speech a most able and lucid explanation of the credit system of this country, particularly in its relations to banking and Government finance. The speech also included a description of the credit conditions prevailing in Germany and the United States. Our note circulation at the end of December last amounted to £233,000,000, of which £150,000,000 were Treasury notes, whereas before the war it only totalled £45,000,000. On the other hand, the German note circulation on the same date was approximately £381,000,000 as against only £100,000,000 before the war. The Reichsbank, the institution in which the whole German financial system was centralised, was actually under the control of the Kaiser, through his Minister, Herr von Bohm and Holweg. As the pressure in Germany became greater, so the methods of increasing the Reichsbank's note issue had been varied and added to. The difficulty of finding gold to cover its increasing note circulation explained the "earnest endeavour" of the Reichsbank throughout 1916 to popularise the British cheque system as a medium of payment. Germany had offered five long-term loans to the public. They had realised a total of £2,380,000,000, which, together with her floating debt, would raise the total of Germany's war borrowings to over £3,000,000,000. In order to ensure success for her loans, Germany "developed intensive propaganda methods," and it was not surprising that the number of subscribers had risen from 1,777,235 in the first loan to 5,793,645 in the fourth loan. Among other matters which Sir Edward explained is the apparent marvel that with total deposits of about £1,100,000,000 in the banks of the United Kingdom at the beginning of the war the Government has been able to borrow over £3,000,000,000. Alluding to her own banking system, he said, if they could continue to keep the banks of this country liquid, as they were at the present time, they would succeed in the future not only in re-establishing our home industries, but they hoped also in protecting and developing our foreign trade to a greater extent than hitherto. He estimated the total available resources of the banks of this country were £1,450,000,000, of which £800 to £900 millions were necessary to carry on our manufacturing and merchandising businesses. The banks held from 400 to 450 millions in investments, leaving about 350 millions which were absolutely necessary to protect the deposits of the banks. He thought that, in the interests of London as the financial centre of the world, it would not be wise to prevent foreign banks from opening branches in this country, provided those branches conformed to our customs and published balance sheets, showing their English positions. Concessions should be made to English banks seeking to establish themselves in foreign countries similar to those made to foreign banks establishing themselves in this country, and the Government should provide for this, because, unless English banks were able to open branches in foreign countries, they would not be in a position to afford the same facilities for the extension of our foreign trade as they would otherwise be able to do. A most important question, he urged, was the adoption by this country of the metric system of weights and measures, together with a decimal monetary system, and went on to comment on the leading figures of the bank's balance sheet and profit and loss account, remarking that their net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 last amounted to £1,332,000, and that they were paying their usual dividend of 18 ppc. cent. for the year, leaving to be carried forward £123,941, which, with the amount brought forward from last year of £113,597, made a total of £237,538 to be carried forward to the next account. He then paid a striking tribute to the staff, also a tribute of praise to the work of the lady clerks, who numbered 2,000. He stated that 180 members had given their lives for the country, and the directors had proffered their deepest sympathy. He concluded by making a strong appeal for support to the War Loan. If the present loan was a great success it might easily prove to be a real factor in hastening peace, while even an indifferent response might tend to prolong the conflict, with its daily sacrifice of human lives.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried without discussion, and the customary votes of thanks to the Chairman and the board and the officials and staff were passed.

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POSITION OF WOMEN AFTER THE WAR.

ARE THEY TO RETURN TO THEIR "POTS AND KETTLES"?

The problem of women's labour after the war was the main topic of discussion at the annual conference of the Women's Labour League, held at Salford. Mrs. Lewis Donaldson, of Leicester, in her address as president, asked—Is the woman going back, like Joan of Arc, to her plough and rough manual work, after delivering her country and laying down her arms? Is she going to leave the arena of commerce, to lay down her uniform as train conductor, postman and the rest and go back to her pots and kettles, to unpaid and unconsidered labour, or to the lower alleys of factory work and other industry which she has hitherto traversed? If she stays on, on what terms is she to stay? The question arises—Have these women learnt enough of brotherhood to combine, to refuse to undercut each other, or to injure the returning men by undercutting them? A great tangle and a great task are here.

Miss Mary MacArthur said: "The future is great with promise for women workers. Women are going to come out of this inferno with broken hearts and bleeding feet, but they are coming out of it with a strange, new and terrible wisdom. Not only are women changed, but men's conception of women has changed. Women were formerly only the mothers of men; now they have risen to the dizzy heights of making machine-guns. Votes were denied to the mothers of men; I think they will be given to the makers of infernal machine-guns."

After a breezy discussion, a resolution protesting against the high price of food and declaring against skilled men being taken from the land was adopted.

The conference also carried a resolution, which declared in favour of adult suffrage, also that work or maintenance at fair rates should be provided for all women displaced from employment to make way for men returning after the war.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

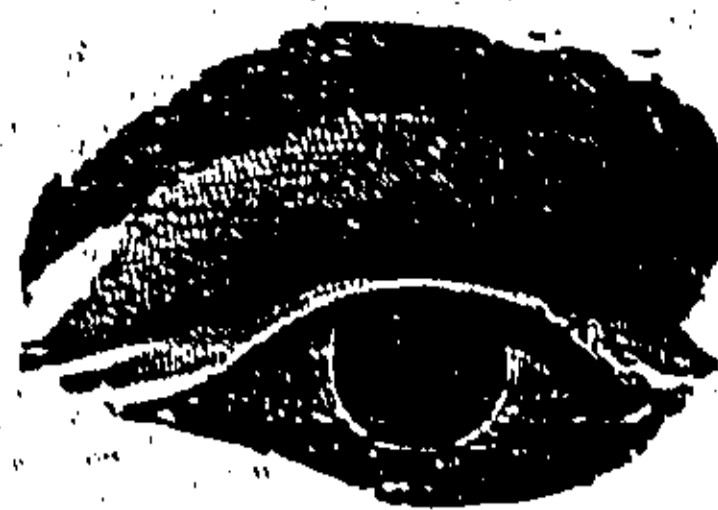
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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES a cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

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Hongkong September 4, 1911.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP | LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS | DEPTH OVER BULKHEADS | DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS | RISE OF TIDE |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| KOWLOON | | | | |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon | 700 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon | 210 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon | 210 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon | 210 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon | 210 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| YAL-KOK-SU | | | | |
| Jeonopollan Dock | 400 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| ANSON | | | | |
| Gray Dock | 100 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |
| Patent Dock | 100 | 10' 6" | 10' 6" | 1' 6" |

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON, Telephone No. 51.

MANUFACTURERS: KOWLOON, Telephone No. 51.

MANUFACTURERS: KOWLOON, Telephone No. 51.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BAGDAD OCCUPIED.

SPLENDID BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 11. An official message from Mesopotamia states:—We effected a surprise and crossed the Diah by moonlight on Thursday. We established a strong post on the right bank. We bridged the Tigris below the confluence of the Diah and a strong detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy six miles south-west of Bagdad. They drove him back two miles. We forced the passage of the Diah on Friday and advanced four miles towards Bagdad. Our forces on the right bank dislodged the enemy from his second positions and bivouacked on the captured ground. Dust storms and a violent gale were experienced. We forced the Turks back three miles west and south-west of Bagdad on Saturday. An official message from Mesopotamia states that Bagdad was occupied on Sunday.

INDIA'S WORTHY PART IN THE TRIUMPH.

LONDON, March 12. The fall of Bagdad is the subject of editorials in all the newspapers. The Times concludes its article with a reminder of the great and worthy part which India has played in the triumph and says: "It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maude guided to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry which hung on the flanks of the demoralized Turkish army and chased it to the confines of Bagdad must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The infantry which bore months of privation and proved in the end the masters of the Tigris include Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt. Whatever mistakes the Indian military administration may have made in the earlier stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, the valor of the Indian troops who contributed so largely to the successes on the Tigris was never questioned. In the last few days there have been discussions which seemed to imply that India's help in the war chiefly consisted of a belated offer of financial aid. She has done far more: in common with ourselves she has given the blood of her best and bravest, and nowhere more than in the deserts of Mesopotamia."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS AT IRLES.

LONDON, March 11. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The total number of prisoners taken by us at Irles was 292. Our artillery dashed attempts to attack west and north-west of Lens. The artillery is active on the Somme and the Ancre, at Armentieres and Ypres and southward of Arras.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 12. A French official message reports very lively reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne. Attempted enemy coups-de-main north-west of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse failed completely.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, March 11. The Military Commandant has issued a proclamation regarding the "disturbances of the last few days, the acts of violence and attempts against the soldiers and police." The proclamation forbids assemblages in the streets, and warns the inhabitants that the troops have been ordered to use their weapons if necessary to preserve order. The newspapers are not being published and the tramways have ceased operations.

A whole convocation of German professors will find it impossible to satisfy the demand of one of them that henceforward all Christian names given to German children shall be of German origin. They could only succeed by putting the most common names in an index expurgatoire, for almost all these come from the Low Dutch, or English, and following Grimm's law, passed into German in their present form. Ludwig, Karl, Heinrich, Gottfried, Ulrich, and a host more all come within this category, and even Wilhelm is but a variant of the English William, and probably derived from it.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SENATE ADOPTS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, March 13. The Senate met again yesterday to consider the Government's proposed policy towards Germany.

Two hundred members were present, and the House finally approved the severance of relations by 157 votes to 37. Six members did not vote.

The Speaker announced that as three-fourths of the members present had voted for the motion, the House had signified its approval of the Government's policy.

The Government will formally notify the German Minister in three days' time and a manifesto will be issued informing the people.

It appears that the German Minister did not formally communicate the German Government's reply to China's protest until midnight on the 10th inst.—i.e. after the House of Representatives had approved the severance of diplomatic relations. The German Minister had previously only made verbal communications as to the nature of the German Government's reply. The formal reply expresses surprise at the action of China, and its general tone is threatening.

It is stated that a report made to the Cabinet shows that there are 218 Germans in the employ of the Chinese Government.

Most of the organizations of Chinese merchants overseas have wired to the Government supporting its policy and offering to render financial support if necessary.

Both Houses of Parliament have discussed in joint session Dr. Sun Yat Sen's cable to Mr. Lloyd George.

SUN YAT SEN'S CABLE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The cable sent by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Mr. Lloyd George last week reads as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY—As a patriot of China and grateful friend of England to whom I owe my life, I deem it my duty to point out to you the injurious consequences to China and England caused by this action of some of your officials here to bring China into the European conflict. I have been approached by prominent English to consider the question of China joining the Allies. After careful study I come to the conclusion that it would be disastrous to both countries should China break neutrality.

For China is yet an infant Republic and as a nation she may be likened to a sick man just entering the hospital of constitutionalism. Unable to look after herself at this stage she needs careful nursing and support. Therefore, China cannot be regarded as an organized country. She is held intact only by custom and sentiment of peace-loving people. But at once should these arise discord, general anarchy would result.

Hitherto the Chinese possessed unbounded faith and assurance in the strength of England and her ultimate triumph, but since this agitation by short-sighted, thoughtless, well-intentioned people, while some English ladies even advocate the sending of several Chinese divisions into Mesopotamia, this confidence has been greatly shaken.

Should China enter the war it would prove dangerous to her national life and injurious to the prestige of England in the Far East. The mere desire to get China to join the Allies is to Chinese minds a confession of the Allies' inability to cope with Germany.

Just now came Premier Tuan's report to the President that Entente Powers are overruling China to join the Allies. Already this question has raised bitter dissensions among our statesmen. Discord now may cause anarchism which will evoke the two strong but perilous elements in China, anti-foreign fanatics and Mohammedans. Since our revolution, anti-foreign feelings have been suppressed by us, but the anti-foreign spirit lives and may take advantage of the critical time and rise in another Boer movement with general massacre of foreigners. If war is declared against any country, the ignorant classes cannot distinguish one nation from the other and consequences would be more fatal to England owing to her larger interest in the Orient.

Again the Mohammedans cannot be overlooked. To fight against their Holy Land would be a sacrilege.

The worst result of anarchism in China, I fear, would be dissension among the Entente Group, which would surely mean disaster to the Entente cause. Under such conditions and at this critical juncture China cannot be expected to do otherwise than maintain strict neutrality.

My motive for calling your Excellency's attention to this injurious agitation is actuated not purely by the desire to preserve China from anarchy and dissolution, but prompted by my warmest sympathy for a country whose interest I have deeply at heart, and whose integrity and fair name I have every reason to uphold and honor.

Sun Yat-sen.

WUCHOW NOTES.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

A campaign has recently been held in Wuchow with a view to enlightening the Chinese as regards Health and Sanitation.

A marshalled with accommodation for 1,000 people was erected in the grounds of the Hung Shing Min, the main Confucian temple in the city.

The meetings opened with an exhibit and continued for the five following days. Lectures of a particularly interesting description were delivered each morning, afternoon and evening. The attendance at these lectures was large; particularly was this the case at night when it forced the stewards to find seats for the waiting crowds. The week's admission tickets showed that 23,256 persons passed through the doors.

Dr. Peber must be congratulated on the manner in which he conducted the meetings each day, and for the way in which he speedily got into touch with his hearers through his interpreter, Mr. Wong of Canton.

To the Local Committee also tribute ought to be paid, for the arrangements throughout were most complete, and the Chinese assistants who described the exhibits showed careful training and no mere superficial knowledge of Hygiene.

It was much to be regretted that the President of the Local Committee, Mr. Loh Tscheng, Secretary of Chinese Affairs, was unable to be present.

What benefit will accrue from these meetings remains to be seen. The inhabitants of Wuchow have heard clear principle enunciated: it is now for the officials responsible for the sanitation of the city to act.

CONDITIONS ON THE WEST RIVER.

The West River is still very low. On the Wuchow side of "Second Bar" navigation is difficult. Few Hongkong steamers have been able to steer past the sand bank in that locality since the beginning of the year. Owing to recent heavy rains, though, there are signs that shortly the river will afford sufficient depth for the Hongkong steamers to complete their run to Wuchow.

Pirates are not so common up-country as they were, but now and again reports reach us of life being taken and of theft.

A few days ago a motor-boat travelling between Wuchow and Nanning was attacked. Three male passengers were shot, and a woman was maltreated, her baggage and jewellery being stolen. The pirates made good their escape, and as far as we can ascertain have not yet been traced.

BOXING AT MANILA.

"IRON BUX" DEFEATED.

It will be learned with much interest in Hongkong that "Iron Bux," the holder of the lightweight championship of the Far East, has been defeated at Manila by J. Rufus Turner, who is described in a Manila paper as "The Grand Old Man of the Orient." "For full ten rounds," says the Manila Times, "Rufus, the newest of Champions—showed his class and supremacy over Bux and polished the Meetez kid off to a nicety, to the joy and delight of some hundreds of fans who crowded the Columbia Club to capacity at the big smoker."

The contest went the full distance and the final gong sounded as Bux rushed into one more clinch. The report says: "Bux was game all the time. He fought his battle like a champ, but he used his own methods and they did not prove the methods to beat the California Coon. Bux is a pretty fighter at all times and as Rufus is by far the cleverest and greatest fighter in these parts to watch, last night's main event was about the grandest exhibition of science and speed that has ever been presented for Manila fight fandom."

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The Union Insurance Society Ltd., as Honorary Secretaries of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, has sent to every British subject in the Colony a copy of a pamphlet which states—

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that over one lac of dollars has been invested in War Loans through this Association since the beginning of the year.

This is divided up amongst 315 Members only, so there must be a very large number of British subjects in this Colony who have not yet become Members and it is difficult to understand how those who can afford to lend, even a little, to their Country each month refrain from doing so unless it be through slackness. Although our final success in this War is assured, every man and every penny is wanted if it is to be brought to an early termination.

There are many of us in this Colony who cannot go to the front and join those millions who have gone prepared, necessary, to sacrifice their lives; but there is not one of us who cannot do our small bit by lending—lending—giving—his money to his King and Country.

Every facility has been provided for both large and small investors by this Association, and, without mentioning the attractiveness of the War Loans from an investor's point of view, no patriotic British subject who has a spark of patriotism in him should refrain from availing himself of the opportunity of assisting his Country and of having a share in the final overthrow of "Prussianism" and all that this word means to civilisation, unless he has already done so through this Association or otherwise.

It is difficult sometimes in Hongkong to believe that this War is raging in Europe, the success of which means the very existence of this Colony and ourselves. Here we are still living in war comfort scarcely feeling the War, and many have actually benefited financially entirely owing to the war.

A few extracts from the Speech of the President, Mr. Lloyd George, delivered at the Guildhall, London, on the occasion of the inauguration of the War Loan at home, appear in the pamphlet.

THE LATE, TOWKAY LOKE YEW.

J.H.M.R., in an appreciation of Towkay Loke Yew in the "Malay Mail" says:—I think his end was pathetic. I do not know if he realized that death was near. But he lay there the master of millions as helpless as a baby. His vast wealth could not give him that extra span of life he might reasonably have hoped for. There was no son or even grandson of mature age to carry on the great business he had created or to handle the wealth which he had accumulated. That control passes to people who are not blood relations. The present Mrs. Loke Yew was a young girl bride a year or two ago. Two of his children are so young that they will be unable to remember him. The eldest living son is too young and inexperienced to take any part in his father's affairs. Of the very little pleasure he had in life perhaps his trips to Europe, his family life and the actual hard work he did on his estates pleased him most. There is a story told of the late Mrs. Loke Yew going out in the car to feed him honey from a bucket. Loke Yew, who was a very small man, green tea is not taken into consideration as green tea is not consumed in England to any extent worth mentioning and what green tea is sent there is only for re-export to France, Algeria, and other countries, which will not probably buy direct.—N. C. Daily News.

POSSESSION BY A FOX.

A FATAL JAPANESE REMEDY.

The fact that ignorance and superstitions are still pretty extensively prevalent among the Japanese, even with the diffusion of education and knowledge during the last fifty years, may be gathered from the following story which is reported from the Shimane prefecture. It appears that the fourth son, aged 15 years, of a farmer named Ema was sickly, Kaku-mura, Naka-gun, Shimane prefecture, was taken ill a few days ago, and had been talking incoherently. His parents and brothers, after a family council, came to the conclusion that the boy must have become possessed by a fox, and they forthwith proceeded to drive out the evil spirit from the boy's body.

Setting up a room, the mother of the sick boy and his sister-in-law burned a quantity of incense in a *hiyachi*, and holding the youngster for his forehead, they inhaled the smoke. He was choked with the fumes and writhed with pain, but the women would not let him go, and the agony shown by the boy to be that manifested by the fox by which he was possessed. At last the unfortunate boy lost consciousness, and died a few hours later.

The following day the fifth son, aged 6 years, began to show similar symptoms to those of his dead brother, and his mother, thinking it to be the work of the same fox, which killed her other son, subjected this youngster to the same process, with similar fatal results. The police are now making investigations into this painful incident.—Japan Chronicle.

DR. WU TING-FANG.

HIS PETITION OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a translation of the petition of resignation submitted by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Favoured by the call of the President I came out of my retirement in the "fields." I was then fully aware of the fact that I was old and feeble and therefore would not be equal to the heavy responsibilities that would fall on my shoulders. On the other hand, the duty of Foreign Affairs was vacant and my sense of duty as well as public opinion bid me sacrifice my last days for the cause of the country. I made it clear when I accepted the office that I would serve the Government for a few months in the hope that I might assist in improving the situation at that time and that when the situation had improved, I would give up the post in favour of some better fitted person. I regret to say that even before I turned out contrary to my expectations, a short time after assuming office, I caught a cold and began to have trouble with my eyes. My first thought was that the illness would soon be cured and that I would at the service of the Government again. But although my health has improved somewhat during the last few days, I am by no means fully recovered. Furthermore, my deafness is causing me a great deal of inconvenience in diplomatic intercourse concerning the late matters. In addition to all this the fact must be mentioned that the diplomatic situation has become exceedingly critical; and on account of the swift and unexpected developments taking place, it is necessary for me to resign. Therefore I dare not remain at my post. I must ask to be pardoned for these plain and simple words, and I beg to request that the President will be pleased to allow me to retire from the service of the Government. My retirement was originally my intention.—Wu Ting-fang.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking nauseous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the aching joints, cures fast more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON TEA IMPORTS.

EFFECT ON MARKET AND SOME NECESSITIES.

2,000,000 LBS. CHINA TEA AWAITING SHIPMENT.

"Tone of Tea Market"—Excited; 2d. higher. This is from Reuters' market quotations of February 27, published on Saturday, and follows on the announcement that the import into Britain of tea is to be prohibited and that the import of Indian and Ceylon tea is to be restricted.

The ban on all import of tea into Great Britain except British-grown tea, naturally will have a very serious effect upon the tea trade of China, and business, excepting for those few firms who have Russian or American orders, will practically cease. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 lb. already purchased is awaiting shipment, inclusive of fittings. What is to be done with this tea cannot at present be stated. A few days ago a telegram was sent through the British Chamber of Commerce and H. M. Consul-General explaining that the tea had already been contracted for from Chinese and asking for permission to ship, and local tea exporters are anxiously awaiting the reply.

Comparatively speaking, the export of China tea to the United Kingdom is small, only some 4,500,000 lb. black tea, but Java has recently come strongly into the market and sends annually 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 lb. The two together probably supply some 80,000 tons, measurement cargo, not 100,000 tons as mentioned in a Reuters telegram last week, which apparently carried an extra cypher.

The effect on the London market is already seen by the Reuters report mentioned at the beginning of this article. That tea is up 2d. per lb. refers to the lowest standard Indian and Ceylon tea, the price of which would be 1s. 4d. per lb. in bond against, say, an average of about 7d. per lb. in pre-war times. This is a startling rise, probably a rise that has not been exceeded by any single commodity, either a luxury or a necessity. The immediate effect in Great Britain of such prices will be a curtailment of consumption resulting not doubt in an automatic and healthy reduction of prices. A large percentage of tea could be saved by a more careful and systematic economical use of the leaf in the pot, to drink weaker tea by using less of the leaf. English tea users are notably extravagant, and commonly know nothing about using the leaf over again, their brew being so strong that no native of any tea-drinking country would touch it.

Stocks of black leaf in China are practically nil, as the Chinese will not suffer by the British ban on China tea, and with regard to the new season crop due in Hankow about the middle of May, this should be readily absorbed by Russian buyers. The London stock of China black tea held by importers there is very small, and in addition there is, therefore, will do little to compensate merchants for the total stoppage of tea business. There is also a small quantity en route to England which total import of all tea into the United Kingdom last year was 38,187,452 lb. so it will be seen that China's 4,500,000 lb. from the north is a mere drop in the big bucket. There is also some export from Wuchow, to be considered, but that is small; green tea is not taken into consideration as green tea is not consumed in England to any extent worth mentioning and what green tea is sent there is only for re-export to France, Algeria, and other countries, which will not probably buy direct.—N. C. Daily News.

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PASSENGER ROUTES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEWCASTLE-BERGEN SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador at London, wires to the German Consul at London, stating that the German submarine service has been frequently applied on the course between Newcastle and Bergen, and is therefore taken by men on route to London from Japan. The service between Newcastle and Bergen will be suspended for the present. Such being the case the Imperial Railway Board has instructed the Japan Tourist Bureau not to issue tickets for London. The route to Europe via Siberia has been regarded as the only safe course since the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.—Koh Herald.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat, and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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[HONGKONG.]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, March 19th.—Class X (Inspector Gerard). Thirty-two constables warned by O.O. No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, March 21st.—Class IX (Chief Inspector Keer). Twelve Constables warned respectively by Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies and 8 Constables by the O. C. Maxim Gunners.

Friday, March 23rd.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon). Thirty-two Constables warned by O.O. No. 2 Company.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., has reported the result of the recent Examination of Classes I, II, and III held at Queen's College.

The following are the names, in order of merit, of those who Passed with Credit:

1. P. C. 573 J. Ribeiro
2. " 845 Ormiston
3. " 569 de Silva
4. Trooper 743 Galloway
5. " 706 Campbell
6. P. C. 603 Ellis
7. Cr. Sergt. 683 Ford
8. Trooper 741 Ralph
9. P. C. 64 Leung Kwok Tai

The names of the 35 men, in order of merit, who Passed, have been posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters Club. The names of the 35 men who failed will be sent to their respective Commanders.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, has kindly presented "Drumlog" and "Dunlop" to this detachment.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Hon. C. S. P. has approved the following promotions and appointments:

Inspector H. A. Lammert to be Chief Inspector.
Crown Sergeant 870 Eurazco to be Inspector and O. C. No. 1 Platoon.
Crown Sergeant 661 Wilks to be Company Sergeant Major.
Sergeant 701 Butterfield to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 1 Section.
Sergeant 864 Oodwin to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 2 Section.
P. C. 843 Bailey to be Sergeant.
(Sgd.) F. O. JONES, D.S.P. (A.)

LADS OF 18 FOR HOME DEFENCE.

TO SAVE OLDER MEN BEING CALLED UP.

The following is from a London paper of the 23rd January received by yesterday's mail:—

A new Order on the instructions of the War Cabinet, is to be issued immediately calling up for military service lads who attain the age of 18 instead of as at present 18 and seven months.

"This does not imply," the Secretary of the War Office announces, "any departure from the present arrangements, whereby no man is sent overseas until he has attained the age of 19."

There is no present intention to depart from the existing arrangements, or to modify existing orders on this point. The intention is to train lads of 18 and to employ them in Home Defence until they reach the age of 19. By doing this it will be possible to reduce the requirements for men of more mature years, who are fit only for one or other of the lower medical categories.

All lads born in 1908 and in January 1909 who are still in civil life may report at once at the recruiting office in which they are registered. In any case, they will be required to report in accordance with the proclamation which is about to be issued, subject always to the regulations under the Military Service Act, 1916, or the instructions relating to attested men, as the case may be.

The only lads as a class who should not in the meantime report are those who have passed through an apprenticeship in one or other of the skilled engineering trades, and who are fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories. Such lads should remain at their work.

Others who have passed through such an apprenticeship as mentioned, but who are not fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories, may report to their recruiting office, and request to be trade-tested for posting as artificers. There are vacancies in the ranks in the following branches—Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Flying Corps, Machine Gun Corps, Heavy Section (Tank), Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

| From | Steamers | To Sail | Remarks |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE | | | |
| LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES | | | |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, AND YOKOHAMA | | | |
| LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES | | | |

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).
"BURMA MARU".....Thursday, 18th Mar., at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Saturday, 21st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Auping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 18th Mar., at 3 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 15th Mar., at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 & 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| STEAMERS | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | |

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

| mer from Hongkong | on or about | Connecting at Calcutta with | On or about |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| A steamer | Shortly | | |

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

WOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama..... 19th March.

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & DALNY | HUNAN | Mar. 14, at Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU & LOILO | TAIPEI | Mar. 14, at Noon. |
| DAIYU | FOOCHOW | Mar. 14, at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | SHANGHAI | Mar. 14, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & DALNY | SINKIANG | Mar. 15, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | SHANGHAI | Mar. 15, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | SHANGHAI | Mar. 15, at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & LOILO | SUNNING | Mar. 20, at 4 p.m. |
| TIENSIN | KOWCHOW | Mar. 22, at 4 p.m. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTIAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua", "Taming" & "Tea". Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted. Extra state rooms on deck, all on "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui", "Chen", "Yingchow", "Shantung", "Sinkiang" and "Sunning", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | CHIFANG | WEDNESDAY, Mar. 14, Daylight. |
| Kobe & Moji | LOKSANG | THURSDAY, Mar. 15, at 7 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG | CHIFANG | FRIDAY, Mar. 16, at 3 p.m. |
| TIENSIN | YUENSANG | SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | WINGSANG | TUESDAY, Mar. 20, Daylight. |
| HAIPHONG | TAKSANG | TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, calling at Hoibow and Singapore.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately twice weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow and Singapore.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo, at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "ROTTERDAM LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

| STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-------------|-------------|
| "REMBRANDT" | 23rd March. |
| "GOETTER" | 6th April. |

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. For further particulars please apply to

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| HAITAN | Capt. A. E. Hodgkins | THURSDAY, 18th March at 11 a.m. |

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS Via SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU".

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 18th March at 8 a.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th March, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th March, 1914.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 1369

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



OHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AGENTS.

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SCOTLAND.—FRED. L. SIMON, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balais, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 201 Madison Hall, West 44th Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIAN CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—MESSRS KELLY & WALES, Ltd.

JAPAN.—MESSRS KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PATRICK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong—

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WASHING BOOKS (for men) 50

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | SAILING DATE |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAYA AND YOKOHAMA | SHISHIZUKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,000 | WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon. |
| | AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500 | TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600 | FRIDAY, 16th March at 10 a.m. |
| | FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000 | THURSDAY, 18th March at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000 | FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m. |

MOJI & KOBE.....

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 1 & 2.

